

Average measurements in millimetres, taken from preserved skin and skulls mentioned above are as follows:

	♂	♀
Head and body ..	126	123
Tail ..	8.6	8
Ear from orifice ..	16.5	16
Forearm ..	69.0	67
Total length of skull ..	35.25	34
Zygomatic breadth ..	20.5	20

VIRUS RESEARCH CENTRE,¹

POONA,

H. R. BHAT

August 17, 1967.

REFERENCES

BLANFORD, W. T. (1891): The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Mammalia Vol. 2. Taylor & Francis. London.

ELLERMAN, J. R. & MORRISON-SCOTT, T. C. S. (1951): Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals, 1758 to 1946. British Museum (Natural History). London.

2. OCCURRENCE OF THE BROWN BEAR, *URSUS ARCTOS* LINNAEUS, IN BHUTAN

On being asked if the Brown Bear, as opposed to the Himalayan Black Bear, was found in Bhutan, the King of that country recently informed me that he himself shot a Brown Bear in northern Bhutan north of Bumthang in 1945. The skin was not available for examining or photographing, but I see no reason to disbelieve the source of my information as there could surely be no confusion by an experienced sportsman between the Brown Bear and the Himalayan Black Bear.

The range of the Brown Bear is given by Ellerman & Morrison-Scott's CHECKLIST as Kashmir and Punjab (now Himachal Pradesh) so far as the Indian subcontinent is concerned, and by Prater's BOOK OF INDIAN ANIMALS as 'the north-western and central Himalayas'. It may

¹ The Virus Research Centre is jointly maintained by the Indian Council of Medical Research and The Rockefeller Foundation. The Centre also receives a grant (3×4307) of PL 480 Funds from the National Institutes of Health, USPHS, through the Indian Council of Medical Research.

now be accepted that the Brown Bear has been recorded from Bhutan on one occasion.

EVERGREEN COTTAGE,
SHILLONG 5,
ASSAM,
June 4, 1967.

E. P. GEE

3. OCCURRENCE OF THE DESERT CAT, *FELIS* *LIBYCA ORNATA* GRAY NEAR POONA

While engaged in local (40 kilometre radius around Poona) intensive survey programme of the Western Regional Station at Poona, during the year 1966-67, I collected two specimens of the Desert Cat from Shira, near Kamshet (Bombay-Poona Road), on May 22, 1966 and February 12, 1967. It is gathered from the existing records (Ellerman & Morrison-Scott 1951; Prater 1965) that this species is known to occur only in the drier regions of north-western, western and central India, approximately 80° E. in the east and to 22° N. in the south. It has never been reported to occur so far down south as Poona (18° 30' N.).

WESTERN REGIONAL STATION,
ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
1182/2, F. C. ROAD,
POONA-5,
August 29, 1967.

B. S. LAMBA

REFERENCES

- | | |
|--|---|
| ELLERMAN, J. R. & MORRISON-SCOTT, T. C. S. (1951): Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals. British Museum, (Natural History). London. | PRATER, S. H. (1965): The Book of Indian Animals. Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay. |
|--|---|

4. OCCURRENCE OF THE SNOW LEOPARD, *PANTHERA UNCLIA* (SCHREBER), IN BHUTAN

In Ellerman & Morrison-Scott's CHECKLIST OF PALAEARCTIC AND INDIAN MAMMALS the range of the Snow Leopard is given as only Kashmir, as far as the Indian subcontinent is concerned. In Prater's BOOK OF INDIAN ANIMALS it is given as 'In India . . along the whole